NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU PTS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

THEATRE PRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome NEW YORK THEATER, Broadway opposite New You

GRRMAN THALIA THEATER, No. 514 Broadway.-

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. - PHAIDE TRVING HALL, Irving place.—Mr. AND MRS. HOWARD

DODWORTH'S HALL. 806 Broadway. -- PROFESSOR HARTS

SAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 535 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Boiel-In their Ethiopian Ententain Metropolitan Boncing and Burlesques-The Black Cook, and Apricas Ballet Thoupe.

PIPTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West, Permity-Surth street.—Budworm's Mixwerers.—Eventopian to the and Many.

Twenty-fourth street.—Bodworth Mineralist. Ballads, Burlesqu

KELLY & LEON'S GREAT WESTERN MINSTRELS, 739 Broadway-In THEIR SONGS, DANCES, ECCENTRICTIES &C.-MY-DE-AR RES-TORE-HER.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWER, -COMING-NEGRO MISSERGLEY BALLET DIVERTISEMENT &C.-THE UPPER AND LOWER TEN TROUBAND. CHARLRY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, as Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway In a Variety or Light and Lagonaule Extentalments, Comps of Haller &c. The Shadow Partoune. Matines 41.2% of Conf.

STUDIO BUILDING, 51 West Tenth street,-Examinos

MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brookylo,-

HOOLEY'S OPER A HOUSE, Brookive - ETHIOPIAN MIN-SEAVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg. -GRAN

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. Lacrums with the Oxy-Hydrogen Michoscope twi-daily. Haad and Right Ark of Promst. Open from A. M. till 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Tuesday, October 16, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS

advertisements as early in the afternoon as possible, in enable us to classify them properly and to sieve as in some measure from the increasing pressure on our columns. For a long time past the circulation of the HanalD in the metropolis and the surrounding cities m exceeded that of all the other papers put tegether mg the vehicle of communication with the public upo all subjects relating to their social, political and coming without reading the HERALD, from which he ad where he can buy what he requires, &c. Our lves of sending in their advertisements at an dy hour, so that we can insert them in such place and such regular form as will render them most available for the public benefit and secure the greatest good for

TER NEWS.

By the Atlantic cable we have a financial and co cial report dated in London and Liverpool year evening, October 18. Console closed at 89% for money in London ols closed at 89% for money in London. United

twenties, 70%.

rpool cotton market was very active. Midads closed at fifteen and one-fourth pence—an

dvance of one-fourth of a penny.

The mail advices state that the French government rope. Negotiations relative to financial unification are about to be commenced with the Prussian government, which will coincide with those rendered necessary

A vast and enthusiastic concourse of people assembled in and around Cooper Institute last evening to join in the ratification of the nominations of Reuben E. Fenton and General Stuart L. Woodford. William E. Dodge presided. Addresses were delivered by Hannibal Ham-lin, Senator Wilson, Charles S. Spencer, General H. Walbridge, Colonel McKee, Judge Parker and others. The addresses strongly favored the slabe. es strongly favored the right of Congress to prescribe terms and conditions for the Southern States, and deprecated the action of President Johnson, as making more complex the difficulties which attend their n on a sure and permanent foundation of peace

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher last evening delivered an very large audience. The subject selected for the occa and the recent political writings of the speaker. It was "The Issues of the Canvass." Mr. Beecher treated the subject in his usual eloquent style, but there was nothing in his utterances or sentiments which added much to the interest of the vital question at issue before the country.

The grand base ball match for the championship of the inited States was played yesterday afternoon on the apitoline grounds at Brooklyn, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, between the Athletic Club of Philadelphia and the Atlantic Club of Brooklyn, the latter being the victors by a score of twenty-seven t

Charles A. Bess, a silk merchant of this city, yesterday brought an action in the Superior Court against Alexande

A. Nopes for assault and thattery, asking \$5,000 damages.

Plaintiff complained that he was assaulted in his own answered by charging Bess with using abusive languag to a young lady to whom he (Noyes) was engaged to b After a short trial the jury gave a verdict for

An action for alleged malicious prosecution was also commenced in the Superior Court yesterday, be Judge James. The plaintiff, John Riley, keeper of an cating and drinking saloon in the Eighth avenue, brings his suit for twenty thousand dollars, on the ground that his acrest was caused on a charge of grand larcony by John Jeffers, defendant, who came into his store procured articles for which he refused to pay. beforce is that the plaintiff was an unlicensed liquor dealer, and therefore his business could not be injured.

Another action against a railroad corporation was com menced yesterday before Judge Garvin, part 1, Superior Court. The plaintiff, Wilham Gabel, complains that he gustained injuries that cripple him for life by reason of while he was in the act of getting on the platform. Damages are laid at \$19,680. Case still on.

The Madame Jumel will case came up yesterday in the Supreme Court, chambers, before Judge Clerke, on a motion to settle the appointment of commissioners to take testimony in Providence, Rhode I siand. Plaintiff in the suit, Mr. Nelson Chase, obtained a commission directed to Mr. Ashley, residing in that vicinity, empowering him to take the testimony, and defendants now applied for a commissioner to act with Mr. Arbley. Judge Clerke denied the motion, on the ground that it was contrary to

practice and precedent.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday John
Dixon and William Rugge were sent to State Prison for
five pears for the robbery of William Anderson in a
daugh house. Eliza Bustand was sent to the Penitentery for six months for robbery, and Edward Bennett

ded guilty, brooklyn, yesterder, and alterations and outs- a heavy reverse to the liberal cause.

ments made showing the alleged guilt of both husband and wife of adulters President Johnson's Position and its Impor-

Alexander J. Christy was arraigned in the Police Court Alexander J. Christy was arraigned in the Police Court on his own confession of having robbed his brother-inlaw, but discharged at the request of the complainant. August Vanier, arrested for having emberzied funds of Maillard, the confectioner, was held to bail on three charges. James W. Dorrill was held to bail on three charges. James W. Dorrill was held to bail by Justice Dodge in \$300 for stealing a coat. Mary J. Anderson was similarly committed for the same offence. Joseph Hughes was committed to the Tombs on the charge of robbing William Miller. Mary O'Brien was committed to the Tombs for alleged robbery of Joseph McMorrow, of 508 Myrile avenue, Brocklyn. Dennis McGrann was sent to the Tombs charged with robbing Hugh Jeffers.

Josiah Carpenter, commission inserchant, of No. 10

Josiah Carpenter, commission merchant, of No. 70 Clinton place, was arrested and committed yesterday, charged with forging the name of George R. Hobby & Co. on a warehouse receipt, upon which he negotiated an advance of \$3,500 from the New York Warehouse

and Security Company,
An attempt was made to stop proceedings in the case
of Edward Urwick, charged with being an accomplice of
Eugene Durand in the forgeries on the Hanover Bank;
but Judge Dowling refused to allow it, and the accused is to be tried with his principal for the alleged crime.

George Hyer, alias George May, a government detective of the Treasury Department, was arrested yesterday charged by Thomas S. Knox with having sold him a similar of counterful money.

quantity of counterfeit money.

The jury in the case of Catharine Clark vs. William Churchill, for assault and battery, brought in a verdice

The Common Council of Brooklyn have authorized the discretion of the Gates Avenue Street Railroad, so as to permit the laying of their line through Bedford and

John Dumphrey was instantly killed by falling from a window of No. 588 Atlantic street, on which he had been

ory window of A. T. Stewart's store on Broadway, orner of Tenth street, and was fatally injured.

One fresh case of cholera was reported in this city resterday. Burial permits for two cholera dead were issued. The mortuary report for last week showed a total of 429 deaths, of which only thirteen were from cholera. At the lower quarantine the cholera was on the increase. At Chicago eighty-seven cases and twentyone deaths from cholera are reported for the forty-eight hours ending at two P. M. yesterday. The steamship Hibernia, Captain Munroc, of the Anchor line, will sail to-day (Tuesday) at twelve M. for

Glasgow, calling at Londonderry to and passengers and mails. The letter bags will close at cleven A. M.

The stock market was steady vesterday morning, but flerwards fluctuated violently. Gold weakened to 149%

in the gold premium yesterday had the effect of render-ing commercial values in some cases entirely nomina and bringing trade in some departments to an abrupt stand. But for Monday we observed a material en-largement in the volume of trade, there being in certain commodities a more active movemen than usually characterizes the beginning of the attended by a corresponding advance in prices both for foreign and domestic produce, and in the main the markets were much firmer than on Saturday. Co dull. Groceries were moderately active, without espe-cial change in prices. Dry goods were steady, with fair demand. On 'Change flour was more active an farmer. Wheat advanced ic. a 2c. per bushel, selling freely at the improvement. Cora advanced fully 2c. per bushel under an active export and speculative demand. Outs were ic. a 2c. per bushel in seller's favor, with large sales. Rye was Ic. a 2c. botter and active.

has been submitted to in the medium and common has been submitted to in the medium and common grades, while extra cattle commanded previous prices, in view of the scarcity, sales letug made as high as 18c, per ib. The bulk of the sales were made at prices ranging from 18c, a 18jc. Common cattle sold as low as 10c, a 12c., while good grades realized about 18jc. a 17c. Milch cows raled quite active and firm. Veal caives were without decided chasge, the market being firm at 18c. a 13jc. for prime, with an occasional sale of extra at 14c., the range being from 10c. to 14c. Sheep and lambs, although plenty, have been in good demand, the former selling at 6c. a 7c., and too latter at 6c. a 6c.

The how market has been fairly active, and previous The hog market has been fairly active, and previous prices have been maintained in the face of increased re coipts. We quote best quality 11c. a 11½c., and fair to good 10½c, a 11c. The total receipts were 6,826 beeves, 98 cows and calves, 1,254 veals, 25,116 sheep and lamb and 19,258 swine.

The city of Quebec, Canada, mot with the fate of Port-land, Maine, on the 14th lest. A fire which broke out at four o'clock A. M. and raged for thirteen hours, burned a large portion of the city, destroying two thousand five hundred houses and property to the value of three mil-lions of dollars, and rendering houseless eighteen thou-sand persons. Four persons lost their lives, and others

A large fire raged at the same time at Ottawa, Canada

destroying a large block of buildings.

Final action on the confederation scheme was to have een taken in the Cabinet meeting at Ottawa yesterday Petitions to the Queen to defer the question are being extensively circulated in Montreal.

es from the allied army in Paraguay to August 24, represents the alies as preparing to advance A junction of Baron Porto Allegro's army with the main body had been effected, herees and other material had been forwarded; but the alles still wanted men, and had not progressed favorably in their attempts upon Fort Curapaity, one of the outposts of Fort Humaity and the Paraguayan capital. The prospects of the allies generally

looked bad.

The second mate of the Evening Star, named Gouldsby reached Mayport Mills, Ffs., in safety. A number of ladies who left the wreck in a boat with him were all lost. One, named Annie, from Rhode Island, and another named Rora Howard, of New York, became in ane from want and starvation and were drowned, and The triennial parade of the Jersey City Fire Depart

ment took place yesterday, in which two companies The third annual regata of the Atlantas Club of this

city, took place yesterday on the Hubson river, near Hoboken. The first race was for the champion belt, which was won by the boat "Unknown," rowed by Mr The Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided that

Eben D. Jordan is the owner of the Goulding patent on woollen machinery. George Peabody had as enthusiastic welcome at South

Danvers, Massachusetts, yesterday. A canal boat, on which were sleeping Captain Van Sickle, his wife and a boy named Van Duyn, was sunk at the foot of Parker street, Newark, on Sunday night, and the wife and boy were drowned.

The brig Alpine, of Frankfort, Maine, was lost in the storm of October 2, with five of her crew.

THE IMPORTANT NEWS PROM MEXICO-THE MAIN LIBERAL ARMY DEFEATED AND ROCTED .-The news from Mexico, partly anticipated by our special despatches of October 2 and published in the Hirald of October 11, is of a very important claracter. General Meija, in command of a French force, had advanced on Monterey and defrated the main liberal army under Escobedo, completely routing and pursuing it towards Natamoros. The expectation was that an engagement would ensue at the latter point, and it probably took place on the 10th inst. The force of Mejia was much larger than that of the liberal commander, and the second battle doubtless resulted like the first. The defeat of Ecobedo and the occupation of Monterey and Matamoros is an important gain to the French, as it will give them complete control of the line of the Rio Grande, from which Mejis was lately driven, and also possession of one of the most important seaports of the regulatic. The defeat of Esco-bedo's army, the best of the liberal forces, is

What is the position in which President chason now stands before the country? What course will he pursue henceforward in reference to Southern restoration? Will be fall in mere bosh. with the constitutional amendment of Congress

and bring his powerful influence to bear in favor of its ratification by the excluded States? or will he adhere to a line of policy which has been so emphatically rejected in the late September and October elections that we cannot doubt the verdict of the Northern States which are to speak in November? These and such as these are now the lead-

ing questions of the day among the people. All men of all parties and all sections are discussing them. The predominant public senti-ment of the country is in favor of the constitutional amendment. The time has come for a response from the administration; for from the lights before us we can give no answer in its behalf. Some say that Andrew Johnson, a man of the people, will accept the results of the recent elections as the voice of the people, and that accordingly he may be even expected to issue a proclamation, write a letter, or make a speech, urging upon the Southern States the ultimatum of Congress as their only way of restoration. But still there are others who say that the firmness, tenacity, or obstinacy if you will, of Andrew Johnson will not be shaken, come what may; that, like a maddened horse that has seized the bit between his teeth he will be checked by nothing till tumbled into a heap with the wagon over a precipic or against a stone wall. Between these con flicting opinions the evidence, as it now stands is such that we can give no decision upon the subject. We are all in doubt, and doubts and misapprehensions begin to affect our financial curities abroad.

President Johnson, however, cannot be esitating for want of light. He is embar rassed, no doubt, by the question of consistency, and shrinks, perhaps, from the idea of striking his colors to Thad Stevens and the radicals. But these are absurd notions, and Mr. Johnson cannot too soon dismiss them. The amendment, after all, embodies nothing more than his own terms and recommends tions to the Southern States, proposed from time to time. Consistency, therefore, invites him to co-operation with Congress. The amendment is not the plan of Stevens or Sumner; it is substantially the original plan of Andrew, Johnson; something less, perhaps, in its exactions, but nothing more. The terms of the amendment involve his terms exacted of the excluded States; and the power of Congress to accept, reject or modify his provisional measures he has himself admitted. The constitution, the facts, the arguments and the popular verdict of the North all invite him to that new departure which will identify him bereafter with this amendment.

That shallow consistency which adheres today to a certain theory because it was advo-cated yesterday is not the consistency of a statesman. True statesmanship is guided by the prevailing tone and manifestations of publie opinion and the pressure of great events The cabinet of England, the councils of Napoleon, the diplomacy of Bismarck, and the absolute autocrat of all the Russias, in this age of public enlightenment, are governed in all great measures by the developments among their subjects of public opinion. If, then, even the absolute despotisms of Europe have learned to look for their strength and stability to the good will of their peoples how much more is this sound policy required of the President of the United States, the creature of the people, and on trial for a limited term as their servant We cannot comprehend what possible advan-tage to his administration Mr. Johnson can expect from standing out against Congress. when, from this course, a working majority is assured in both Houses against him to the end of his term. On the other hand, by co-operating actively in behalt of the restoration plan of Congress he may secure a balance of power in each House, even before the expiration of next which will shape its legislation according to the recommendations of his annual message

of December, 1867. Consistency, safety, power, bonor and suc cess are offered the administration with the constitutional amendment, and the opening of a new chapter, with a new Cabinet, in regard to our foreign relations and our financial system. The opposite course, of a continued re sistance to Congress, will delay, but will not prevent, the final ratification of this amendment by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the several States: but from such a course the Executive will be rendered powerless, except for mischief to himself, the South, the Treasur and the country to the end of his term. Or the one hand, he is invited to a historical reputation as the worthy successor and finishe of the work assigned to Abraham Lincoln while on the other hand nothing better awaits him than the inglorious record of poor Pierce or Buchanan.

NEW YORK A RETREAT FOR POLITICAL INVA-Lips.-Ex-Congressman S. S. Cox. of Ohio having reached political sunset in the West, abandoned that rich old State some month since, came to New York a political invalid, and is now to run in Ben Wood's old district for Congress. Well, we are not surprised at anything nowadays, and the used up seces ionists and mutilated politicians who are seeking an asylum in our city are seldom sufferers from an excess of modesty. There is room enough in New York for all the brigadier generals in the rebel army, and many of them dready hang out their shingles here. Let them come. Why does not Vallandigham try his ortune in the city? His last effort in his own State did not look very promising; but here, if he could arrange with Fernando or Ben to get out of his way, he might at least stand a fair chance of returning to Congress. If Jeff Davis could manage to get clear of Fortress Monroe and come to New York, and procure a new suit of clothes, he might be certain of being at once made a member of an old Union club, and, particularly, an honorary member of the Manhattan Club. New York will welcome them all. If they feel any misgivings let them look at Sunset Cox.

IMPRACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT .- All the talk of the radicals about the impeachment of President Johnson is mere bosh. If Ben But-ler could take his seat in the House next Decema flash in the pan. The radicals, who are bold and aggressive, may possibly bring up the

question of impeachment as a political ruse, to est their own strength, but they could not get thirty votes in its favor. The theme may be a very good one for stump orators to rant over, but as a serious question it is, as we have said,

The copperhead organs and democratic ward politicians are whistling over the results of the recent elections to keep up their courage, and are professing to believe that the Baron von Hoffman is sure to be chosen next Gov-ernor of the State. All the time they know in their hearts that he has not a chance of success. Look at the facts. Last election the lemograts ran General Slocum as their candidate for Secretary of State. He took the standard of the party and carried it gallantly into the fight. He came fresh from Sherman' renowned army in Georgia, covered with the folat and glory of war, and with a splendid personal reputation as a successful general and a brave soldier. Every person acknowledged his gallant service to his country, and he possessed, moreover, a good reputation for hodesty and ability. But the dead weight of the democratic party dragged him down, and he came out of the contest with a majority of over thirty thousand against the ticket he

Mr. Hoffman has none of the advantages pos essed by General Slocum! During the war he was at best a silent sympathizer with the rebel lion. He was in communion with those who believed the war a failure, and was enjoying his ease and comfort at home while the soldiers were suffering in the field. Aside from this, what is he as a civilian, and where is his force and his strength? What peculiar gifts of states manship or what commanding position entitle him to be selected as the Governor of the State of New York? Has he any great claim upon the State, like Clinton? Any important com mercial position, like Morgan? Any prominence as a leader, like Van Buren, or Seward, or Wright, or even Seymour Who knows anything about him in the State? Who knows anything about him in the city except as a respectable Recorder, and the head of a Corporation "ring" that has run the city in debt and run up the taxation to eighteen millions in a way easily accounted for, if we are to credit the disclosures made by the Citizens' Association in the Street Com-

missioner exposé? Mr. Hoffman has a claim upon the "ring." it true, and they have a right to stick by him to the last and endeavor to persuade innocent people that he really stands a chance of success, for he is their nominee. The Tammany rump, backed by the prowess of John Morrissey, forced him upon the Democratic State Convention, in the hope that as he was so little known he might serve as a cover to their retreat and possibly ward off investigation and exposure. But he has not now the ghost of a chance of election. The result in Pennsylvania and other States settles that point declaively. Mr. Weed's influence, even if bonestly exerted in his favor, amounts to nothing. That venerable lobbyist is, in the language of the sporting fraternity, "played out." He cannot help himself, much less give aid to others. The federal patronage amounts to nothing, as the Pennsylvania election shows. In that State, where majority to overcome, it has scarcely made a difference of five thousand votes. In this State where there is a majority of over thirty thousand to strike down, it will make a difference of still less. Indeed, the only certain prospect that we can see ahead for Baron von Hoffman is a defeat by thirty thousand votes.

It appears to be a more difficult matter to et our own government to make the demand han it promises to be to force that of England o pay our Alabama claims. The important speech of Lord Stanley, and the not less sig nificant extracts from the London Times, which we gave in yearerday's HERALD, would indicate not merely a disposition to come to a quiet ent, but also that it is the fixed policy of the new administration of Earl Derby to conciliate this nation, instead of pursuing the false policy of Earl Russell. It is by no means a forced conclusion to assume that the Times article toreshadowed this change of policy; and certain it is that it indicates a great change on the subject in the public sentiment of the country. The speech of Lord Stanley is eminently conciliatory and reveals an earnest desire on his part to explain away misunderstandings-mutual misunderstandings, as he calls them; but the mistake is all on the English side with regard to the Alabama claims The article of the Times commending the speech says it was "designed to satisfy the United States," and that English relations with this country " are safe in his hands." It will have been noticed, too, that an important passage of the other article which we quoted, and which proposed an international commission to decide upon the Alabama claims, explains a presupposed difference between the policy of Lord Stanley and that of Earl Russell. In brief, the tone of the speech, the articles, and of public sentiment generally in England with regard to this country, shows that the policy of the Derby administration is changed and much nodified from that of Earl Russell, and that nothing remains to be done by this country but to make a firm demand for settlement, backed by a plain intimation that in case of refusal to settle on equitable terms, the United States proposes to take its just pay out of Canada or out of English commerce.

But it seems that the administration has not erve enough to make this demand in a prompt and decided manner. English opinion has been changed, English policy in this regard modifed and altered-not by the action of the government, but, as Lord Stanley intimates, by the one of the newspapers and declarations of the merchants of this country. That the public sentiment of this country demands indemnity for our losses by the action of England in building pirate ships for the rebels, has been made clearly evident to the British; but it is apparently unperceived, or if observed, misunderstood by our own government. The favorable opportunity for this desirable settlement has come. England shows a disposition, and our merchants indicate by their late movements at Washington a determination, to come to a final settlement of the question, and nothing redemand in unequivocal language. Let the ber, with his gan ready loaded, it would end in intestion to enforce these demands be made definitely and immediately, and they will be so good as settled. The first step should be P'ade

by the retirement of Mr. Seward from the Cabiet. He has done all that one man could do to misrepresent the sentiments of this people on foreign questions, and his dismissal from the Cabinet would do more to indicate to France and England that the administration at the demands of the people on the subject of the Alabama claims and the Monroe doctrine than any one act in Mr. Johnson's power to

The Curious Explanation of the Last Phila

The explanation given by the Philadelphia Ledger of its romance about the President and the Attorney General seems to us as great a canard as the original hoar. The Ledger says that it received the despatch from its regular Washington correspondent, and the correspondent says that he received the information from a person named Flint. What Flint says is very clearly and forcibly summed up as fol-lows:—"Mr. Flint states that "the person in office' told him that another person had told 'the person in office' that he, 'the other person,' said he had seen the paper, and that his informant about the alleged conversation in the White House between the President and an intimate friend' said that the 'intimate friend' had told another friend, who had told another person, and that this fourth person had related the conversation to him." Anybody who can understand this explanation is indubitably entitled to a leather medal. It is quite as com-plicated, but not half as interesting, as some of the stories in the New York Ledger, with which paper our Philadelphia contemporary will have to be ranked hereafter if it allow itself to be imposed upon again.

As to the Mr. Flint who has struck all this

blaze, we are not quite sure of his identity. We have a shrewd suspicion, however, that he is the person who wrote rebel letters to a copperhead paper, during the war, over the signature of "Druid." This canard has the same characteristics as those letters: It will he remembered that "Druid" professed to have some peculiar sources of information, and pretended to tell all about the atrength of the rebel armies, the plans of the rebel generals, and the extent of the anticipated rebel victories. According to his state ments the rebels were never beaten After every defeat they were stronger and more dangerous than ever. England and France were about to help them, and they were sure of success. Then England and France were not going to help them, and they were still surer of success. To support h theories he would quote from rebel official documents, all invented by himself. As we ence said of poor Scoville, so we might have said of "Druid," that he had imagination enough for a first rate novelist. Scoville took the hint and wrote a novel that caused a great sensation in England; but it seems that "Druld" has resumed his real name of Flint, and is still hanging about Washington and cramming the Philadelphia Ledger correspondent with his bogus reports.

Our own explanation of the canard is very different from that of the Ledger, but is more generally accepted as correct. According to our version the false information originally came from Washington to New York, having been sent by Flint or somebody of the same calibre, and was telegraphed from this city to Philadelphia by the New York Boans, who were envious of the reputation the Ledger had acquired for soberness and correctness and were anxious to use it for gold gambling purposes. A variation of this hypothesis, also current in Wall street, is that Forney was the author of the original despatch. and as Forney is no more reliable than Flint we are not indisposed to accept that amend-ment. The object of the Bohemians was to create a sensation like that occasioned by Howard's bogus proclamation, and, thanks to the agent of the Associated Press, they very nearly succeeded. Some people profess to be able to point out the very office in Wall street where the matter was written out for the Ledger. At any rate, it appears to be certain that the tended news came from Washington to New York before it was forwarded to Philadelphia and as this circumstance is not alluded to in the published explanation we must regard the statement as incomplete and unsatisfactory. Let us have an explanation of the explanation a little more definite and decisive.

THE STREET COMMISSION FRAUDS AND THE Course Elections.—We hear nothing more from Governor Fenton about the Street Commission investigation. Is he going to hang on to it without doing anything, according to his usual style of managing such matters? We learn further that a Grand Jury in this city have just been discharged when they were on the point of indicting Cornell on charges similar to those preferred against him by the Citizens' Association. All these matters connected with the mismanagement of the Street Department by Cornell and the ring can be better reached in another way. If the people of this State are resolved to put an end to the fraud and corruption that disgrace our city government let them defeat, by an overwhelming ma-jority, the Baron von Hoffman, the head man of the ring, who is up as candidate for Governor in the ensuing election. He is the chief of the city government, the Fra Diavolo of the corporation freebooters, and by voting against him throughout the city, and especially throughout the State, the people of New York will reach the principals in this Street Commission swindle much better than they can by an investigation before the Governor, or even an indictment before the Grand Jury. If you capture the chief of the Forty Thieves and find the key of the cave in his pocket you have all yor, want for future operations.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY .- We will give the politicians gratis this bit of information. Combinations have already been formed which render it certain that three can didates will be entered for the pext Presidential race. The ultra radicals will concen crate on Chase, and will look for powerful aid from the national banks, whose strength, is great and increasing, and who have already fixed their grasp upon some of the more important federal offices in the country. The conservative republicans and war de nocrats will unite in nominating General Grant noises voies, and he will stand, with 'ols immense popularity, as the candidate of the masses of the people. The old copper-'coads will bring back their pet McClellan, who is now in Germany studying tactics which he ought to have learned before he took command of the Union army, and will run him again,

The appointment of General Dix to the French mission has created, it seems, a good deal of excitement in Paris, and much specula tion among the press as to its purport and probable consequences. One journal assumes to look upon the substitution of General Dix for Mr. Bigelow as expressing dissatisfaction on the part of our government with the con duct of the latter gentleman in the manage ment of American affairs at the French court. Another journal predicts that with the arrival of General Dix the Mexican question will be reopened. On all hands there is a deep signife attached to this appointment, no doubt in view of the embarrassing state of affairs in Mexico, and not without good reason. For some time past, and especially on a late occasion, the Emperor and Empress have been remarkably gracious in their attentions to the family of the American Minister. How fac

these amenities have any bearing upon our

probable policy with regard to Maximilian

know, but We are pretty certain that the ap-

seans a very emphatic declaration of a firm

and unflinching policy as to the Monroe doc

and French intervention in Mexico we do not

TATERALIA TATERATE

with a new candidate for the Vice Proside

and, all circumstances considered, he is best candidate they can put into the field.

MEXICO AND GENERAL DIX'S FRANCE MISSION.

The opinions of General Dix upon this ques tion are well known. The President is equally decided as to what the country requires with ference to Maximilian and the French garrison in Mexico. They must leave that soil peremptorily, either with or without the cons of France. The toadying policy of our State department and the subterfuges of Napoleon have succeeded in keeping this question too long unsettled. President Johnson is begin ning to understand that the wishes of the people ought to be complied with in matters concerning our foreign policy, as well as in home affairs, and this perplexing intervention in Mexico is one of the first questions to be settled with a foreign Power. This is the meaning of the new French mission, and no doubt Napoleon understands it well. The appointment of General Dix is a more explicit councement of how our government mean to deal with the Monroe doctrine than Mr. Seward could convey in half a dozen volumes of diplomatic correspondence. If the French newspapers will see it in this light there will be no necessity for further speculation upon the subject.

WASHING DIRTY LINEN IN MASSACHUSBITS. We see that divers politicians down in Massa chusetts are very much exercised on the important physical or geological question as to whether Governor Banks was in a certain cos dition at a certain place on a certain day. We advise them to let the subject drop, because we can furnish evidence sufficient to convince the great naturalist Agassis bimself that two of the leading democratic rulers of Maine were, on the came occasion, in a similar or even worse physical condition than that attributed to our old friend Banks. New England had better leave General Banks alone. He is one of the ablest men they have, drunk or sober, and besides is a consistent supporter of the Maine Liquor law.

College of President and Sundana.—The opening exercises for the regular winter session of the College of Physiciana and Bergeons, medical department of Columbia College, took place last evening in the large hall of the College edifics, at the corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. The room was well alled, there being about three hundred students already entered, Some few ladies graced the occasion. The venerable the progress of medicathe progress of medicait few years, citing the mortain
cont epidensic as compared with that of provision, exhibiting its efficiency in the prevention as we
as curs of the disease. He further referred to the gw
lessons learned in the experience of the late war, in it
essons in the experience of the late war, in it
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lessons learned in the experience of the late war, in it
would be a supported to the gw
lessons learned in the experience of the face of the face
where the support of the face of the fac important matters of nopital establishment, trans-tation of sick and wounded, systematized treatment great numbers, and mailtary precautions. Professor John, who is the Professor of Chemistry of the facul read an eloquent paper on the importance of the stud-red an eloquent paper on the importance of the studhe will be called upon to comprehend and correct he will be called upon to comprehend and decide, address, which was listened to with great after throughout, occupied about an hour in its delivery, order of the different cliniques in the college various hospitals and infirmaries of the city was tread by the Secretary of the Faculty, Dr. Dalton, a which the exercises closed with a peayer. The ourse of lectures comprehens

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE,-The room in the the lecture, introductory to the winter course, delive by Professor John W. Draper. After a prayer by Rev. Issue Perris, Chancellor of the University, Profes Draper gave an address on medicine as a social and individual science. As a social science he showed how the development of the sciences, medicine included, had not only been the means of preserving buman life when once called into being, but of actually increasing the number of such lives. When William the Conqueror invaded England the population of that island may be estimated at two militon persons. In the reign of William III, it had reached about five militons—a little more than doubled itself. Between these two sovereigns there elapsed six hundred years. Turning from our ancestors to ourselves we find our population has doubled every tweaty-five years. This fact must be profoundly interesting to every thoughtful person, but more especially to every physician. Only but it is said that immigration will secount for that. To that I will give you two answers. First—Look at the condition of the African race in the South. With the abolition of the slave trade in 1808 the importation of negroes absolutely ceased. Yet from 1810 to 1860 they doubled in about every twenty-seven years. But preferring to look at a race not so far separate from ourselves, you may look at our European angestral stock. In 1801 the population of England lost by emigration in forty of fifty years. A500,000 souls; yee gained in proceedy the same ratio. Thus we begin to see there by something more indicated by these facts than immigration while were listened to with great attention. vidual science. As a social science he showed how the

GOVERNMENT TAX ON TORACCO.

Some idea of the enormous revenue the government terives from manufactured tobacco through the internal revenue law, may be gleaned from the taxes paid upon lats, of this city. From the 1st of October, 1865, to the 1st of October, 1866, eleven months, as will be seen by the following table, that firm paid into the hands of the

ober, 1865	\$60,013	May, 1866	\$72,5
cember	60,507	June	70
mary, 1866	53,547	July	60,
bruary	49,463	August	
rit	52,748	September	24,
	60,497	Total	-
. 44 15 15			£785,
add to the above	\$00,000	as the average , 76r	anot

month, and a variety of license taxes relating to the various branches of their business; their sales tax; their manufacturer's tax; the tax on plug tobacco and cigars of their own selling; their inspect and a list of minor imposts, and it will be found that the firm pays annually to the government not less than \$1,000,000

THE BUILDING OF M. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL. -The following subscriptions have been received for the erof St. Patrick's Cashedral — William and John O'
\$1,000 Heary L. Hornet, \$600 John Morrissey,
William Hunsey, \$60; Neil Murphy, \$60; P. Fyran
Many persons have contributed smaller amounts